

# NO PEACE UNTIL BELGIUM GETS ITS INDEPENDENCE," SAYS CARDINAL MERCIER TO VON DER LANCKEN

"We Have a Sure Guarantee Given Us by the Treaty of London," He Says—Denies the Germans Have Right to Censor His Episcopal Acts or Writings

Asks General Further, "Can You, in the Name of Humanity, Justify the Detention of an Octogenarian?" Also Appeals for Woman Locked in Cavalry Barracks in Malines

## Explanatory Comment

THROUGHOUT the occupation the temper of the Belgian people was significantly reflective of the world even beyond their isolated land. The demonstrations in the churches of which the Governor General and Baron von der Lancken complain to the Cardinal unquestionably denoted a revival of hope.

Matters in November, 1916, were not going well for Germany. On the first day of that month the imperial troops had evacuated Fort Vaux, a key position on the Verdun front, which had been in their hands for three-quarters of a year. On the same day the Italians had begun a new offensive and had taken 15,000 Austrian prisoners.

The only German successes at that time were in the submarine warfare that was eventually to be the empire's Nemesis. There was exultation in Berlin over the Deutschland's second trip to the United States. Tirpitz and Ludendorff were calling for unrestricted U-boat depredations.

Counting on the congelation of the western front the Berlin cabinet rejoiced when, on November 23, the great British hospital ship, the Britannic—built originally as a "floating palace" for the White Star Line—was sunk in the Aegean sea with a loss of fifty-five lives. On November 8 the American ship Columbian had been attacked by a submarine. It was clear that if neutral stood firm for humanity they must take the consequences.

But the military operations were unfavorable to the junker cause. After many blunders the redemption of Serbia was under way and Monastir was regained for civilization. The situation in Austria was far from reassuring. Franz Joseph died on November 21. It was known that Karl, his successor, had little liking for his tragic inheritance of war. The doom of the Hapsburg monarchy was foreshadowed.

The Belgians were emboldened. They draped their altars in the national tricolor and played the "Brabanconne,"—as Von der Lancken put it—"in a very lively and ostentatious way."

## Cardinal Mercier's Story

Including his correspondence with the German authorities in Belgium during the war, 1914 to 1918, edited by Professor Fernand Mayence of Louvain University and translated by the Benedictine Monks of St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, England.

## CHAPTER XXXI

Baron von der Lancken Again Accuses Certain Priests of Having Misused Their Office of Preaching

POLITICAL Department, Government General of Belgium, Brussels. November 3, 1916. To His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

I must again thank your Eminence for the trouble you have taken to make certain modifications in the text of your pastoral, prior to its being read in the churches. To prove how right we were in regarding certain passages as dangerous, I think it enough to quote the following instance: At Brussels a Capuchin father added to the passage referring to the independence of Belgium certain comments, which your Eminence manifestly did not anticipate. He said: "England has again guaranteed our independence."

I would again beg your Eminence to direct your particular attention to what is going on at the Grotto of Lourdes, at Laeken. True, these sermons contain no direct attack on the occupying power, but preachers often choose topics, such as, e. g., "Joshua and the 300 Warriors," which prove beyond doubt their intention to poison the minds of their hearers against Germany. Such proceedings are bound to have consequences. I think that your Eminence could prevent by a simple admonition the deplorable results of this course of action.

As a sequel to information received by us, an inquiry was set on foot about certain reprehensible remarks made in the church of Cureghem by the curate Egidius Javids. By order of the Governor General the inquiry was suspended, but his Excellency Baron von Bissing would be grateful to your Eminence if you were to call the curate to order in accordance with ecclesiastical law.

Lastly, I should like to communicate the following to your Eminence: A proposal was made to the Governor General to limit the number of candles used on the occasion of the feast of All Saints, owing to a lack of material used in their manufacture. The Governor General is loath to meddle in religious matters. In view of the scarcity of wax he leaves your Eminence to take whatever steps the interests of public worship may require.

I believe that the Vienna case has been settled according to your wishes. The judicial formalities to be gone through in a case of this kind, the collecting of all the documents, etc., always take up some time, in consequence of the press of work at the offices where these matters are dealt with.

I offer to your Eminence the expression of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) LANCKEN. His Eminence answered the accusations of the chief of the political department by putting him on his guard against arbitrary interpretations placed on words used in the pulpit. Baron von der Lancken had at the beginning of his letter thanked the Cardinal for making some slight modifications in the pastoral, "The Voice of God." The Cardinal answered, as he already had done in his recent interview with him about this

matter, that this spontaneous concession could not be looked upon as an acknowledgment of the occupying power's right to censor any document issued by him as bishop.

Archbishop's House, Malines, November 5, 1916. To Baron von der Lancken, Chief of the Political Department, Government General, Brussels.

Dear Baron—I have duly received your esteemed letter I. 10387, dated November 3, for which I thank you.

I will set on foot without delay an inquiry into what happened out of the ordinary in the churches of Cureghem, Laeken (Lourdes Grotto) and in that of the Capuchin Fathers at Brussels. On my side, let me ask you again to be wary of arbitrary interpretations of words uttered by preachers. Thus the alleged words attributed to a Capuchin Father, quoted in your letter, "England has guaranteed Belgium's independence," are they not capable of an innocent interpretation and is not that one which we ought to adopt? I have not as yet been able to get information as to the sermon you complain about, but I understand very well that one might say—precisely to avoid what on another occasion you called a prophecy—we have a sure guarantee, given us by the treaty of London, that European peace will not be concluded so long as Belgium has not recovered her independence.

I do not regret having suppressed the three passages of my pastoral which have particularly offended the Governor General, though without reason in my opinion. I suppressed them willingly because you were kind enough to declare that you put no obligation upon me. I wished to prove to you thereby not only that I am anxious to spare those trouble who devote themselves to my service, but also that I know when my conscience allows me how to sacrifice my own personal views in order to avoid a dispute.

To safeguard the rights of my conscience I made a great point of telling you that my free concession was not to be interpreted as the acknowledgment of a right of the occupying power to watch over or censor my episcopal acts or writings.

(Signed) D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines.

## CHAPTER XXXII

National Celebrations in the Churches

ON NOVEMBER 15, the king's name-day, a high mass, followed by the Te Deum, was sung in several churches, among others at St. Gudule, and at St. Jacques-sur-Coudenberg. On the pretext that some members of the congregation had, on coming out of the church, sung the "Brabanconne," and raised shouts of "Long live the King," "Belgium forever," "Liberty forever!" the town of Brussels was punished by General Hurt, Governor of Brussels and Brabant. According to an order dated November 20, all public establishments were to be closed at 8 p. m. and the inhabitants were forbidden to frequent the streets between 8:30 p. m. and 4 a. m. The penalty was not abrogated till December 19.

On the occasion of these incidents, Baron von Bissing addressed to the Cardinal the following letter: Government General of Belgium, Brussels, November 25, 1916.

To His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

Your Eminence is aware, I suppose, that on the 15th inst. solemn religious services held in the Churches of St. Gudule and St. Jacques were made an occasion for political demonstrations which were afterward continued in the streets. The Governor of

Brussels and of Brabant has had to punish the population of Greater Brussels.

Your Eminence assuredly cannot be blind to the fact that the principal cause of these incidents is to be found in the playing and staging of the national anthem. It is inevitable that the enthusiasm of the crowd be roused and excesses committed. Since, as a general rule, the organ gives the signal for the singing, the responsibility of all that happened falls on the ecclesiastical authorities. Since demonstrations of this kind may lead to serious trouble, I cannot in future adopt the same tolerant attitude as I have done up till now. I must also mention, on this occasion, the use of flags inside the churches. People are no longer content with decorating the altars with flags, but they have begun to unfurl and wave them. If in the future incidents like those which have happened at Brussels are brought to my notice, I shall have to leave to the judgment of your Eminence the advisability of celebrating or not solemn religious services on anniversary days.

I am informed that more than a year ago your Eminence gave instructions to your clergy limiting the introduction of secular rites into religious services to those cases only provided for by the liturgy. For the aforesaid reasons I have asked myself whether I ought not to prohibit the playing or the singing of the national anthem and other nonreligious melodies; and if I ought not to restrict the use of flags in churches to memorial services held for the fallen in battle. Before issuing any order of the kind, I solicit your Eminence's advice.

(Signed) BARON VON BISSING, Lieutenant General.

The Cardinal's answer is as follows: Archbishop's House, Malines, November 29, 1916.

To His Excellency Baron von Bissing, Governor General, Brussels.

Sir—The letter I. 11319, with which your Excellency has honored me under date 25th November, calls my attention to "political demonstrations" alleged to have taken place in certain churches.

I have at heart as much as anybody the dignity of public worship and respect for holy places. So recently as last Sunday I opened my address in the Church of St. Gudule with these words: "Brethren, I beseech you earnestly to remain recollected in the House of God, both during and after the service." My words were heeded. Neither by gesture nor by word of mouth was the decorum of the ceremony disturbed.

I feel confident that the few parishes where an abuse may have crept in will observe a similar recommendation, such as I shall deem it my duty to make them.

For my own part, I beseech your Excellency to be on your guard against deliberately or undeliberately exaggerated reports sent you. For instance, I do not know whether there be in reality one or several churches where the clergy would indulge in flag waving. I have made no inquiry about the two cases of St. Gudule and St. Jacques, the only two which your Excellency's letter mentions by name. But a person of high standing, a stranger in Belgium, who assisted at the religious service on November 15, of his own accord, informed me that he was very surprised that the German authorities should have used, in describing this ceremony, the word "demonstration."

(Signed) D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines.

On Sunday, November 2, mass was said at St. Gudule for the intention of those deported. The Cardinal made an address in which he inveighed against the crime of deportation and proclaimed that violated rights remain right and that injustice resting on might is none the less unjust.

Baron von der Lancken, acting on the order of Baron von Bissing, acknowledged the Cardinal's letter of November 29 and called attention to a new case, in which, according to him, the Cardinal's people had taken part in a political demonstration in a Brussels church. Political Department of the Government General, Brussels, December 15, 1916.

To His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

His Excellency was pleased to hear that your Eminence would make it your duty to send an admonition to the clergy of those parishes where abuses have crept in.

Quite lately people have again made a political demonstration in a Brussels church. In the middle of the singing a Belgian flag was unfurled and waved before the altar; then it was carried all round the church in a kind of torchlight procession. All the time the "Brabanconne" was played on the organ in a very lively and ostentatious way.

Such cases fall within the scope of the orders which have been drawn up against political demonstrations organized in public and consequently render those participating in them liable to legal proceedings. It is impossible not to hold the cure responsible for any breaches of the law in his church. Your Eminence knows how distasteful it is to the Governor to take steps against priests, and he, therefore, earnestly desires the ecclesiastical authorities to take the needed measures to avoid their recurrence.

(Signed) LANCKEN.

The Cardinal asked Von der Lancken for details and took advantage of this opportunity to intercede in favor of some persons detained under pecuniary circumstances.

## Coming Music Events

Returning from a week's tour, the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra will be usual be heard on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. The soloist artist will be the Belgian Westerner, who will present works of widely differing character, the first by Bach, and the second by Daniel Gregory Mason. The orchestral numbers will be the "Epilogue on Auldrie" overture by Glinka, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony and the "Funeral march" from "The Twilight of the Gods," played originally by Mrs. Alexander C. Cassatt, one of the founders of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

In the coming concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, next, the piece de resistance will be Charpentier's symphonic suite, "Impressions d'opéra," which will be played by René Poldoski, solo viola of the orchestra. The program will also include Miss Florence Easton, of the Metropolitan Opera, who will sing the little-cultured from Weber's "Oberon," "Overture from 'Mighty Monarch,' as well as an air from Massenet's 'Herodiade.' Erica's introduction and allegro for strings, Weber's "Fronschatsch" overture and the prelude to Act 3 and 4 of Wagner's "The Master-singer" are the other numbers.

Owing to the illness of Miss Samartoff occasioned by an atrocious season, the Beethoven Sonata Opus, which was scheduled to begin on January 22 with a recital by Mr. Sikowicz on "Sonata Form and Development," has been postponed for several weeks.

At the Monday morning musicales, on January 19, at the Bellevue-Stratford, the pianist, and Edward Lanckow, bass, formerly of the Boston Opera Company, who has not previously been heard here.

Mabel Garrison will make her last appearance this season in Philadelphia with the Metropolitan Opera, on Tuesday evening, when she will sing the symphonic suite of Othello in the Verdi-Victor Hugo opera, "Rigoletto." Rigoletto will be sung by Giuseppe de Luca, and Mr. Heckes, the young American lyric tenor, will be heard as Don Carlo. The quartet will call for the assistance of Miss Perini as the

Archbishop's House, Malines, January 16, 1917. To His Excellency Baron von der Lancken, Chief of the Political Department, Government General, Brussels.

Dear Baron—For a long time I have wanted to revert to the Governor General's esteemed letter, dated November 25, 1916, in which he complained of certain demonstrations, unseemly beyond all reason, which, according to reports made to him, took place in several Brussels churches. In this letter his Excellency mentions the singing of the "Brabanconne," national flags being unfurled and waved, and other secular melodies rendered in church, etc. He intimated me to prohibit them, to save him the trouble of forbidding them himself. I have received information from reliable sources and have not succeeded in finding a single church, either in Brussels itself or in the surrounding district, where the above-mentioned abuses are or were prevalent. I am aware that Baron von Bissing is absent and that is the reason why I have put off till now the present correspondence; but possibly he would therefore be in a position to specify the churches he had in view.

I embrace this opportunity of bringing to your notice certain events you are interested in, or in which you would be perhaps willing to interest yourself.

The chaplain of Luttrichhausen prison induced Canon Loncin to petition for the remission of the last three months of his sentence; Canon Loncin writes to his family that his appeal has been rejected.

Again, M. l'Abbe Herman, cure and dean of Orp-le-Grand, a venerable priest of sixty-three years of age and an invalid, has undergone, first at Rheinbach, then at Wahn (Rhld) thirteen months' imprisonment for humane acts which every man who is not absolutely heartless and, moreover, every priest devoted to his country was obliged to perform; you had raised my hope of his release and even the Holy Father deigned to interest himself in his case. So far the wretched captive has, he informs me, not a gleam of hope. Shall I be compelled to tell him that he must serve the remaining nine months of his sentence? The Abbe Bernaerts, too, who is so indispensable for his parish and the social work of which he was director at Antwerp, is still interned. I endeavored to visit him on the 7th inst., but was denied access to the prison. You will remember that a woman of mysterious character, certainly without a search-warrant, examined in the presence of an officer Abbe Bernaerts's confidential papers—an incident I have already brought to your notice. May I ask you whether the inquiry has been fruitful of results?

You must have heard that the mayors and leading citizens of several communes in the province of Antwerp are interned at Malines, because some workmen in their respective communes have evaded deportation. Among those interned is an old man of eighty. I do not wish to reopen the discussion of deportation itself for the present, but the temperature being what it is, can you, in the name of humanity, justify the detention in an icy cell of a venerable octogenarian?

But there is something else even more inhuman than this. A poor woman named Madame Wilputte, who is about to become a mother—according to the doctors within the next fortnight—is lodged in the cavalry barracks in Malines and notwithstanding her condition, the local authorities have made known to her their intention to have her carried off to Germany immediately.

Is such conduct conceivable? Can you do nothing to put a stop to it?

Please receive the assurance of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines.

The chief of the political department contented himself with replying as follows: Political Department of the Government General of Belgium, Brussels, January 17, 1917.

S. No. 1597. To His Eminence, Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 16th inst. The Governor General will still be away for some time. Nevertheless, I am able to give the desired information about the patriotic demonstrations which were made in churches. The incidents mentioned in the Governor General's letter, dated December 15, occurred on December 3 at St. Mary's Church at Schebeck. During the 11 o'clock service a procession was formed inside the church in which the Belgian flag was carried around. This ceremony was repeated in the same church on January 7.

These particulars will suffice to guide your Eminence in seeking supplementary information. I should like, however, to add that if these demonstrations continue, their authors must not be surprised if they incur severe penalties, for it is a proved fact that the leniency we have hitherto shown has given rise to an increase in ceremonies of this kind in church, the tendency of which is obviously political.

As I am on the point of going on a journey for a few days, I am sorry I can give your Eminence no exact information as to the other matters dealt with in your letter. I hope, however, to be able to obtain the necessary authority for you to visit Abbe Bernaerts. Moreover, I have taken certain steps in favor of the Cure Herman and the Malines people under arrest, and on my return I shall be able to give your Eminence fuller details.

Charlotte T. Loeben, Kathryn H. Noll, Paul Volkmann, Joseph W. Cleary, Ann Hood and Edward D. Miller, who will be the soloists in the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, will be assisted in the playing of the national anthem by a quartet consisting of Earl Pomeroy, first violin; Raymond Dale, second violin; Leon Arledge, viola; and Bertrand A. Austin, cello. They will play works by Beethoven, Chopin and Tchaikowski.

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The Choral Society is working with great enthusiasm for the performance of "King David" for the first time in New York. The program will consist of compositions by Horatio Connell, and a number of other works of the same composer, under the direction of H. Alexander Matthews.

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(Signed) LANCKEN.

N. B.—I have just this moment heard that the leading Malines people who were arrested with a view to their undergoing an urgent examination have been set at liberty.

\*These so-called demonstrations consisted in a procession which took place regularly inside the church on the first Sunday of each month. Even before the war the national flag figured prominently therein.

## CHAPTER XXXIII

### Removal of Certain Apparatus From the St. Lambert's Technical School

THE German authorities, not content with despoiling the Belgian factories of all their machinery, went so far as to carry off certain tools used in the instruction of apprentices at St. Lambert's Technical School, Malines.

As soon as he became aware of this new encroachment on the rights of private property, the Cardinal commissioned one of his vicars general to lay a protest against this unjustifiable act of commandeering before the competent German military authority, but he was too late, for on the arrival of the Cardinal's delegate the material was already loaded in railway wagons labeled for Germany.

The Cardinal hastened to complain to Baron von Bissing in these terms:

Archbishop's House, Malines, December 11, 1916. To His Excellency Baron von Bissing, Governor General, Brussels.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that this morning an engineer, engaged in the Rateau works at Muesen-lez-Malines, advised me that thirty-nine engineers' twin vises, forming part of the apparatus of St. Lambert's Technical School, were commandeered by a German officer.

St. Lambert's Technical School is a free school, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Malines. It trains workmen, ironworkers among others, who attend a practical course, in a section reserved for them at the Rateau works, using tools and other apparatus made by their own hands. I at once sent one of my vicars general to protest against the taking away of these tools and to insure their retention for the use of our apprentices. When my delegate arrived the iron vises were already loaded in trucks, at the station at Muesen, and tomorrow they will be dispatched to Germany.

The officer, Lieutenant Buehler, had already gone back to Antwerp, but the vicar general called at his office in the afternoon and asked him to postpone their dispatch. The lieutenant excused himself on the plea that he was obliged to obey orders.

I have ventured to place these facts before your Excellency in the firm conviction that you will admit my claim by restoring to our young workmen equipment doubly dear to them, because it is not only forged by their own hands, but also insures them a means of livelihood.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines.

Baron von der Lancken received orders from Baron von Bissing to reply to the Cardinal's protest. He made no attempt to justify the commandeering of engineers' vises and even implicitly acknowledged the illegality of the proceedings taken by the military authorities. Moreover, he declared that the occupying power would do its best to repair the damage done to St. Lambert's school.

Political Department of the Government General of Belgium, Brussels, December 15, 1916.

To His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines.

As soon as I was informed over the telephone by Mgr. de Wachter, auxiliary bishop, of the removal of engineers' vises from St. Lambert's School, I exerted myself to the utmost to settle the matter. The next day the Governor General, after perusing your letter, seemed very anxious to comply with your request. It has not, however, been possible to prevent the transport of the articles in question, but the Governor General has given orders to return as many vises to St. Lambert's School as have been taken away.

According to information received, only three of the vises belonging to the school were parallel or twin vises; the others were of the common type. I am sorry to have to warn your Eminence, however, that the parallel vises will be very hard to restore; the work with which we are going to replace them will not comprise this special kind.

I offer to your Eminence the expression of my sincere esteem.

(Signed) LANCKEN.

The assertion that the military authorities had only taken away three parallel vises was untrue. Moreover, Baron von der Lancken himself acknowledged as much in a letter to Mgr. Legraive, the auxiliary bishop. "It was my mistake," said he, "when I said that all the vises requisitioned were parallel vises."

In spite of the Governor General's promises, the articles taken away were never either replaced or paid for by the Germans. The school, at its own expense, had to purchase a new stock.

(CONTINUED MONDAY)

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## THE CRITIC TALKS

### TO MUSIC LOVERS

Weekly Comment on Things Musical in Discriminating Philadelphia

THE Philharmonic Society has made another good move to the end of helping local musicians, by the establishment of five medals for proficiency in musical performances among non-professionals. The method of choosing the candidates has not yet been made public, but the idea is a good one, and will redound to the credit and the popularity of the organization. Besides which it is a further movement toward carrying out the announced policy of the Philharmonic to do things for the encouragement of local music and musicians which are not being done by any other musical body, thus giving it a valuable mission in the musical life of the city.

Five citizens, through the Philharmonic Society, have offered medals for the best performers on three different instruments (two of the medals being for the piano) and the fifth for the best vocalist. Dr. Wilmer Krusen offered a medal for the best non-professional pianist, Julius Windhofer for the best violin player, Robert Johnson for the best cellist and Philip

for the best singer.

performs, it might be a good idea to have the award of a medal carry with it an appearance in one of the public orchestral concerts of the Philharmonic. It is doubtless too late for such an arrangement to be made for the present season, but it would be a fine incentive for the competition next year if the present one be sufficiently successful to warrant a repetition. There could be no more successful way of locating solo talent in the city than this.

A CERTAIN Doctor Twitmyer has aroused the ire of the Philadelphia musicians who take pride in their calling by a remark which he made after a youthful violinist had played for a small group of musicians and psychologists in this city about a week ago. "The child is not only developed musically in a most unusual degree," the bearded doctor is quoted as having said, "but his general intelligence is also far above par. Why, most of the nature of the musicians with whom I have come in contact not only lacked great intelligence, but did not even have common sense."

It would be interesting to know with just what class of musicians Doctor Twitmyer has come into contact, in order to make this specific and sweeping mental diagnosis for the craft. Clearly the doctor's musical acquaintance must have been limited to musicians of the third or fourth grade, because to be able to play the better kind of music and do it well requires not only considerable technical skill, but

also a very definite degree of intelligence as well. NO MAN can do a thing well unless he knows exactly what he is doing. To play a sonata, for example, requires some knowledge of form in order that the various themes and their relations to each other may be made clear to the listener. Therefore a child of six, even with the mentality of one of double his age, could not play a modern sonata because the actual structure of the work would be beyond the mentality of a person of the latter age, to say nothing of the mathematical side of the art.

The day when the noun "musician" may be considered synonymous with "nut" has gone. Some of the world's most luminous minds have made music their life work, and the musician today worthy of the name has not only technical skill, but also a knowledge of the theoretical side of his work which demands at least "common sense," to quote the doctor. The musician has no monopoly of "nutdom," and it might even be found that some lawyers or physicians would be unsafe at large if squirrels grew to the size of elephants.

The Paper for U. S. Halted Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Shipments of paper from the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Co. to American publishers are being stopped at the border. Sir Henry Draxton, minister of finance, announced yesterday. The embargo against the company was put in force by Robert A. Pringle, paper controller, as a result of its alleged failure to supply papers in western Canada.

daughter of Sparracocci, who will be impersonated by Mrs. Martin. Others in the cast will be Misses Zorn and Barri, and Bada, Roberto Sorrentino will conduct.

The musical feature for the evening service will be a quartet by Earl Pomeroy, first violin; Raymond Dale, second violin; Leon Arledge, viola; and Bertrand A. Austin, cello. They will play works by Beethoven, Chopin and Tchaikowski.

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